

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office...Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street
Richmond, Va.
South Richmond...1020 Hull Street
Washington Bureau...Munsey Building
Petersburg Bureau...109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau...218 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One, Six, Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year, Six, Three One
Daily with Sunday...\$10.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday...\$10.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Sunday edition only...\$10.00 \$2.00 \$1.50

The Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg, Va., is available for a fee of one cent per copy per week. One cent per copy per week. One cent per copy per week.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

A TORCH LIGHTED.

Civilization the world over shudders as Russian injustice sets a new standard of outrages, and good men everywhere are rising to protest against the judicial murder of a peaceful citizen. Even those who care nothing for foreign politics are asking what is "ritual murder" for which Bellis is being tried at Kiev.

Mendel Bellis is before the court for the alleged murder of a lad named Zushinsky, and against him is the charge that the boy was murdered as a part of the Jewish ritual. The trial has resolved itself not into an arraignment of one man, but into a new attempt to persecute a race.

Ritual murder is but the current name for blackest and basest form of persecution, and it is as old as intolerance. It is mentioned by Josephus; it was charged against the Christians as the Cross triumphed in Rome, and it drew forth the brilliant defense of Justin Martyr, Minucius Felix and Origen. It was alleged against the Montanists and against foreigners in China.

Through the Middle Ages the cry of ritual murder was the signal for a persecution of the Jews and a confiscation of their property. Ignorant men canonized William of Norwich and revered him as a martyr, slain by Jewish devils, although the boy died in an epileptic seizure; prejudice saw in the murder of five children at Fulda the sacrifice of blood and brought thirty-four Jews to the stake; nor did the verdict of the council called by Frederick III. unsettle the ancient bigotry. And even in modern times the Damascus, Tizna-tziser, Xanten and Polna ritual murder trials have been made the excuse for the slaughter of innocent men and women.

A total of 295 ritual murder trials are recorded in the Jewish Encyclopedia, every one of which has been investigated by unbiased Christian students, such as Professor Strack. And in all of these cases there has been but one where there was even reasonable evidence that the murder had been committed by a Jew. Even in the single exception, the Polna case, involving one Leopold Hilsner, there was abundant evidence that the murder was the result of a quarrel. Two hundred and six cases without the slightest proof that ritual murder ever existed; 296 trials that cost the lives of 353 unoffending Jews without a single just conviction; thirty-nine trials in the nineteenth century, one of which resulted in the massacre of 128 Jews—the world scarcely offers a parallel.

In the Kiev case, now dragging through the dismal channel of Russian legal procedure, the accused has had the onus on him, and has been forced to defend himself against charges absurd beyond belief. "Have I passed when no testimony directly bearing on the case was heard; every instrument of government has been employed to manufacture evidence. With no chance of proving its case, and with the world crying out indignation, the Russian government continues its persecution of an innocent man."

Many believe that this trial has been brought on in an effort to divert the popular mind from the evil of government and to give the ignorant an outlet in persecution for their bitterest passions. If this be the case, Bellis will not be tried in vain. A nation long deceived will soon awaken; humanity and tolerance that have endured for generations the barbarity of Russia will make their protest heard. Like Luther and Ruler, Bellis will light a torch to shine around the world.

Many Richmond graduates of the Virginia Military Institute will be glad to hear that "Joe" Pennington has just celebrated his thirty-eighth anniversary as an honorary member of that famous institution. He is still welcoming back the "old boys" with a smile and the bit of personal reminiscence after these many years of studying cadets, telling yarns and playing the slide trombone. He is as much a part of coming back as is growing in the Lexington train service or seeing Stonewall Jackson's statue. He has been there so many generations of "boys" that it is now possible to believe his ever delightful assertion that when he came to the Institute, old House takes another journey.

The announcement of dedication plans for the memorial fountain to Archie Butt and F. D. Miller, gentlemen on whom the manufacturer seeks the city that can offer him most advantages, and not the one that gives him a bonus. The "Staff" then proceeds to admit that Johnson City offers everything anybody could want, and concludes modestly: "We want to free advertising, but Johnson City is the only town in the country that fits the Times-Dispatch's description of an ideal place for legitimate industries." That bluff gets the free advertising.

The Washington Herald: "Mrs. Pankhurst is not particularly welcome, but as a woman and a mother, Uncle Sam is big enough and broad-minded enough to open his doors to her." Under those conditions, better make it Aunt Sam.

Mr. Lein Bud's wife died yesterday and he's back in first place. A fellow that's all right never mentions it.

FACTORY SITES.

In a day when busy cities are competing for the establishment of new industries and are offering every possible attraction to the manufacturer, Richmond cannot afford to be backward. Western cities are offering free factory sites, cheap water power, low rates for electric current and exemption from taxation for a long term of years. We, who can not offer so much, should not despair of the competition, but should give the best we can and rely upon our climate, our location and our railroads to do the rest.

The proposal to grant free factory sites to new industries is certainly in line with the movement of the day, but whether it is within the means of the city to do so remains to be seen. If the city can afford to purchase suitable property and can avoid legal technicalities, it will do well to give the plan the most serious consideration. It may mean a return in taxes speedily equal to the outlay in land.

In the meantime, however, especially at a time when we contemplate extended annexation, we must remind our councilmen that there is a clause in the State Constitution, which can be employed to advantage.

This is section 169, which reads in part as follows: "The General Assembly may allow a lower rate of taxation to be imposed for a period of years on any city or town upon land added to its corporate limits, than is imposed on similar property within its limits at the time said land is added."

This means that if Richmond wants to encourage the establishment of new industries near the city, it can do so by adding new territory and getting the consent of the General Assembly to impose a rate of 50 cents, or \$1 instead of \$1.40 the hundred dollars valuation. As the Constitution does not limit the number of years for which the lower rate may be imposed, it is possible at law to grant a marked reduction for ten, or even for fifteen years.

It takes no expert in city government to see that such a provision would serve as a powerful magnet to draw to Richmond the new manufacturers we want. We need not become a paternal city to be progressive, and we shall certainly lose nothing by generosity.

THE LITERARY SUFFRAGISTS.
An interesting aspect of the State Convention of Women Suffragists, and indeed of the whole movement in Virginia, is the predominance of writers and literary folk. The names of Virginia suffragists with which people are familiar are those of Ellen Glasgow, Mary Johnston, Louise Wilcox, Kate Langley Bosher, and others. This is natural in part, since these women have gained wide publicity, quite aside from the woman's movement. They have been exploited as propagandists for this reason. Moreover, the phenomenon is not local to Virginia. The authors over the whole country play a big part in suffrage councils.

Perhaps one reason for this is that writers are articulate. They can talk and argue and make converts. They become good pamphleteers. For such service, there is great need in the first steps of a new idea. Moreover, literary folks are usually farther along in thinking, at least in theoretical thinking than other classes. They break ground for changing times.

Yet the stern fact remains that voting, or even getting the vote is not a matter of the studio, or of lectures and pamphlets. Any political achievement is born of a deep desire felt in the lives and hearts of great masses of people. It must become vital, active, potent among the workers before it gets anything done. In fact, writers are very far from knowing much about this kind of feeling. It comes from rather harsh living against real conditions. Writers are not engaged in the world's work. They talk about it. They amuse the workers. They speculate.

Therefore, we would ask, where are the big representatives of other classes of women in the Virginia group? We believe the stenographers are adequately represented by an individual, though not as a class. The mothers have adequate representation always. Have the wives of farmers? Have the social workers? Have the nurses? Have the teachers? Have the factory workers? If so, they seem to be kept in the background. They are not the speakers and pleaders at suffrage meetings. Are our suffragists real democrats?

Collins' Weekly has introduced a much-needed journalistic reform. It admits that not all women who get to the news are "handsome" or "beautiful" by beginning an article thus: "A reasonably good-looking young woman is hurt in a midnight automobile accident." Such conservatism, however, need not affect Virginia where all young women are unreasonably good-looking.

The lovely babies taking the slide of autumn are the prettiest sights in Richmond these days, not "scum" the girls.

"Our again, back again, gone again!"—John Randolph Tucker.

In Mexico to be added to the white man's burden?

When McCall named Murphy "Chief" was it short for mischief?

The Johnson City, Tenn. "Staff" agrees with The Times-Dispatch that the manufacturer seeks the city that can offer him most advantages, and not the one that gives him a bonus. The "Staff" then proceeds to admit that Johnson City offers everything anybody could want, and concludes modestly: "We want to free advertising, but Johnson City is the only town in the country that fits the Times-Dispatch's description of an ideal place for legitimate industries." That bluff gets the free advertising.

FOOTBALL IN THE SOUTH.

We are glad that the football team of the University of Virginia will play the gladiators of the University of Georgia in Atlanta to day. It is a good thing for Southern colleges to develop cordial athletic relations among themselves. It will help the South to realize its own solidarity to build up friendly rivalries between States. It is a fine thing for Virginia to play the Indians and the Navy, but there is nothing in logic or tradition that picks these teams out for our especial rivals. But games like this one, and the big event between Virginia and Vanderbilt, at Charlottesville next Saturday, have a meaning and value very much worth while.

Just as a stimulus of college spirit, and devotion of alma mater by alumni, such games count. Old Virginia men from all over the country are going back for the Vanderbilt struggle. Richmond will send a special train. There will be society reunions and a big time. The authorities expect some 7,000 spectators in the brand-new stadium on Lambeth Field. It is sure that the Northern teams would never arouse this interest. Yet such interest is of vital aid to the college as a centre of learning and a trainer of young men.

We hope these two games will be added to the historic Virginia-North Carolina contest for many future years. This season it looks as if the Orange and Blue should win, though against Vanderbilt anything is possible. The Virginia team is heavy, fast, and sprinkled with experienced men. It has made a splendid showing in its preparatory games. Here's hoping that we trim Georgia this week and Vanderbilt next. But, if we don't, it will not matter. The game is the thing, and cordial friendship between Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas will be fostered, whoever wins.

By the way, Richmond could stage some of these interstate contests with right good will.

THE RAINY EVENING.

There is lots of human interest about the rainy fall dusk downtown. There is more hurry, and the cars get crowded, for folks who usually walk, swell the traffic. The conductor packs 'em in, and the smells of wet clothes, stale air, queer packages of oysters and pickles and onions "for supper" and reminiscences of pipes and violent toads makes the traveler wish he were outside, though wet. Women plod around with hands full of umbrella and skirts. They never seem quite properly dressed for damp days. Men with reefed trousers, long raincoats, soft hats and umbrellas look much more efficient.

On the corner common-place little dialogues spring up about the weather. You can tell the optimist and the pessimist by what they think of the rain. There is not much bad temper, though. Folks are too busy getting home. Automobiles slip and either with scraping chains. A tramp with hunched shoulders slouches hastily along, intent on some scheme for a night's lodging. Boys and girls laugh with the day disdain of youth toward the mere earthly. They find joy in the glimmering lights, and the shining pools of water. There is a lot of buying of tobacco, candy and magazines against the long evening.

Best of all, you can see home reaching out for these folks. They endure damp and crowding, strong in the sweet knowledge that the supper will be smoking hot, the lights and fires trimmed for welcome, and some thoughtful soul busy laying out dry clothes. They get along to their families, leaving downtown to the sour workers who keep the cars going, the telephone convenient, the wires full of light—and the papers full of news.

The donkey-ear trimming is the latest on women's hats. Men still wear theirs on their heads.

Trainmen on the Illinois Central Railroad must no longer carry pictures of their wives, sweethearts or babies on their watch-crystals. These faces are liable to distract the attention of the men from the actual time. They might paste these pictures on the watches of the board of directors with good effect.

We note that "Kaiser's Bulletin to Farmers" is out again. It is too bad the State of Virginia publishes no bulletin for farmers.

It is queer that the ominous words "Morro Castle" should bubble up in the Mexican tangle fifteen years after we learned their significance in Cuba.

If these Washington "health dances" are like some of the other dances of the day, the open air is certainly the place for them, preferably the open air of a desert.

We insist on defending The Times-Dispatch School of Poets, but Muses help us. If we can find anything to say for the mass-produced verse published by the Newport News Times-Herald, advocating a local Arbor Day. Play this over on your elder mill.

A City Beautiful!
Give your orders for trees
Before the ground does freeze
And be quite dutiful.
For when the Spring is here,
Behold what will appear—
Well, Mr. Bones, what will appear—the ground-hog?

Richmond needs homes for working people. It also needs people working for better homes.

It doesn't make any difference what kind of horns an automobile has, the pedestrian is the goat.

The most useful weapon to put up a stove with is a dictionary.

If the Stars and Stripes goes into Mexico, there will be more need for the stripes than for the stars.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By ROY K. MOULTON.

O, promise me that some day, Maggie, dear,
You'll wear a gown that is not built too "near."
A gown that is not slit up to the knee,
A gown through which no mortal eye
O, say that you will hark back to the safe and sane,
And not wear clothes that give us a three-cornered pain;
That I let you be as modest as you used to be.

O, promise me,
O, promise me.

One Ready Letter Writer.
We believe in the conservation of ink and typewritten ribbons. There is too much waste in being polite. A man is apt to write fifteen or twenty unnecessary words into a letter in order to convey the feelings of the person addressed. That is a mistake. This is a big age, and having received numerous inquiries, we would present the following formulas in up-to-date letter writing.

Tell the truth at all times.
A dunning letter should read as follows:
"John Smith: Dr. Sr.: A man who doesn't pay his bills is a thief. Come across at once, or I'll report you."

"KETCHUM & SKINNEY"
A reply to a letter asking credit should read as follows:
"Hiram Binks & Co.: Gents: If you can't pay cash, get out of business and give somebody else a chance. If we extended credit to all the bone heads, we would go bankrupt. You give us a triangular pain."

"HOOPE COUNTY GLUE CO."
When a magazine editor declines a manuscript, he usually uses two or three sheets of white paper and about four thousand polite but unnecessary words. It would be cheaper to write as follows:
"Dear Sir: Your stuff's punk. Get a job in a livery stable. Yours,"

"EDITOR RUNKIN MAGAZINE."
Instead of the long flowery letter declining an invitation, a note should be written as follows:
"Dear Madam: I decline your invitation. We cannot afford to associate with anybody who drives a four cylinder car instead of a six."

"MRS. FITZGERALD FITZMAURICE FITZGUTH."
Helpful Household Hints.
To strain milk, hang one end of the milk on a nail near the ceiling, and the other end on a heavy weight to pull it down. This will strain the milk. It will strain the milk if left hanging over night, but care should be taken not to leave the milk hanging too long, as the weight might break it.

To make heavy biscuits light, immerse them for several hours in kerosene, and then touch a match to them. To tell strictly fresh eggs from stale ones, boil them three minutes and serve them on the head of the family. If they are bad you will find it out, and this test is absolutely certain of results.

To get the best results out of a hot air furnace, get all the advice you can from your friends, then abandon the furnace and start a coal stove. To keep the cat off the dinner table, take the cat firmly by the neck and chuck it into a meat sack. Tie the sack to the back of the chair, and let the cat hang from it. Or, if you have a cat, attach four or five pieces of string to its tail, and let it hang from the back of the chair. Your dinner will then be perfectly safe until the cat gets back, which is usually in twenty or thirty minutes.

According to Uncle Abner.
No matter how hard they try, no feller will ever invent anything handier to throw at a cat than an old-fashioned bootjack.
The book that has passed away, but the automobile salesman more than takes his place.
So long as a feller's automobile horn is up to date, it don't make much difference what kind of a car he has got.

The feller who invented the celluloid collar didn't think he was a practical joker, but he was one, just the same.
Uncle Ez Harkins dices everything he can get his hands on, and he's been in the game for years.
Everything in his calendar is opened either before or after that event.

Ann Hilkler started to run a newspaper about nine years ago, but soon found the newspaper was runnin' him, and he is now drivin' a stone-boat for Anse Judson.

Voice of the People
Virginia Autumn
There is a wine-tang in the air these days
That gives like a strong draught to the head,
And makes us move with braver,
Along the goldenrod-embroidered ways.
The sky line wears an aureole of haze;
The clouds, fairies of the frost have spread
Over field and wood imperial gold and red.
The hickory and maple are ablaze,
At night the cobwebs, silvered with the dew,
Wait by the path to snare the beams of moon,
And hold their prisoners in a pearly sheen.
The hunting moon rides high, the stars
And under darkened hedge and daggered thorn
The glow of their glimmering bivouac is seen.

THOMAS LOMAX HUNTER,
King George, Va.

Our Poets, Once More.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I thank you for your editorial

Abe Martin
SECOND HAND AUTO'S FOR SALE
NO PIANO TAKEN

Queries and Answers
John S. Preston.
Please oblige me by a brief sketch of John S. Preston, who married Caroline Hamilton.
He was the son of Francis and Sarah B. Preston, born at the Salt Works, Virginia, April 1, 1809. He graduated at Hampden-Sydney and attended the University of Virginia and studied law at Harvard. He married Caroline M. Hamilton, daughter of General Wade Hamilton, April 23, 1830, and lived at Abington, Va. After the death of his father-in-law he removed to Columbia, S. C., where he died, May 1, 1881. He was largely engaged in business, particularly in sugar planting in Louisiana, but always found time to study and for appreciation of fine things in every direction of art. He was a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and gave him the first replica of the Greek Slave. His oratorical gifts were of the very first order and received national recognition after his great speech of welcome to the Virginia Historical Society, delivered at the University of Virginia, after his return from the Mexican War, a recognition which was given with the highest honors. He was chairman of his State's delegation to the Democratic Convention of 1860, and was a member of his State to urge Virginia to secede. He was a member of the staff of the Confederate Department, with rank of Major. After the war he was sent some years abroad.

A Month of Sundays.
Please tell me when February last contained five Sundays, and when it will contain the next. T. S. MARTIN, 1830, 1820.

Church of Rome
The negative and the presbytery was directed to apply to the assembly executive committee of Christian education and ministerial relief for the appropriation needed.

The report of the committee on Union Theological Seminary was adopted. The report commended highly by the work of the faculty and students of the seminary and rejoiced in the financial condition of the institution and the large increase of the student body. It recommended increase of scholarships to aid needy students.

The remaining business was transacted at the evening session and the docket having been cleared the minutes of the day were read and approved. After which the moderator led the prayer and pronounced the benediction with which the synod adjourned.

Moderator Conducts Service.
The moderator of the synod, Rev. Ernest Thompson, D. D., conducted the devotional service with which the morning session of the synod opened. The moderator then called the synod to order. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. The report of the committee on presbyterial records, was submitted and after several changes had been made by order of the synod it was adopted. The special order for 10 o'clock was the consideration of the resolution on temperance, which Rev. E. T. Welford, D. D., submitted on Thursday, and which was the utterance of the general assemblies of 1891 and 1913.

Dr. Welford read again the resolution and expressed the hope that the Synod would adopt it. He then opened a lengthy discussion and thus present again to the world a solid front against the liquor traffic. He said that he was asking that it adopt a resolution that is a natural, constitutional, historic and imperative, and furthermore, was asking the synod to set its approval upon the utterance of the highest in the court of the church on this question.

Rev. A. M. Fraser, D. D., of Staunton, offered an amendment to the resolution by striking from the last sentence the words "and vote," making other slight changes in the wording and thus remove specific instructions as to the action of the church in its utterance against the liquor traffic. He expressed the hope that Dr. Welford would accept the amendment in order that the unanimous vote of the synod in favor of the resolution might be secured.

Opposes Amendment.
Dr. Welford replied that personally he would be willing to accept the amendment, but that he felt he would not be justified in asking that the synod adopt this resolution in an amended form, after the general assembly had set its approval upon the same by adopting it. He said should the synod amend a resolution touching the liquor traffic, which has already been adopted by the general assembly, it would be taken up by the liquor forces of Virginia and criticism be brought against the church, and therefore he hoped no amendment to the resolution would be adopted.

Dr. Fraser insisted upon the amendment, and said that while he would yield to no man in opposition to and use of influence against the liquor traffic, and that he believed his record as a member of the synod would justify him in asking that the resolutions adopted by church courts in this connection should dictate the vote of its members.

The resolution as offered by Dr. Welford was again read and was followed by the reading of the amendment offered by Dr. Fraser. The amendment affected only the last paragraph of the original resolution as published in The Times-Dispatch of Friday, and the reading of the paragraph was as follows: "And in conformity with these and other deliverances, we urge on all our membership the duty of using all legitimate means for the banishment of this traffic from the land and for striving by every means in all ways which may be approved by their Christian conscience and judgment for the enactment of such laws as shall bring this result to pass most speedily."

Complete Severance.
Dr. Fraser referred to the relation of church and State, and said the proper conception of this, as he held it, was complete severance of the two. Dr. Welford said he supposed Dr. Fraser had referred to the utterance of the subject set forth in Alexander's Digest, and he read as follows from that publication these words from the address to the churches of Jesus Christ throughout the earth, delivered by Rev. James H. Thonwell, D. D., in 1881:
"The constitution of the church is a divine revelation; the Constitution of the State must be determined by human

reasons and the course of providential events. The church has no right to construct or modify a government for the State, and the State has no right to frame a creed or polity for the church. They are as planets moving in different orbits, and unless each is confined to its own track, the consequences may be as disastrous in the moral world as the collision of different spheres in the world of matter. It is true, there is a point at which their respective jurisdictions seem to meet—in the idea of duty. But even duty is viewed by each in very different lights. The church enjoins it as obedience to God, and the State enforces it as the safeguard of order. But there can be no collision unless one or the other blunders as to the things that are morally right. When the State makes wicked laws, contradicting the eternal principles of rectitude, the church is at liberty to testify against them, and humbly to petition that they may be repealed."

There was a call for the question, and the vote was taken first on the amendment offered by Dr. Fraser. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 74 to 46. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at 12 o'clock. Rev. T. E. McFadden, D. D., of Richmond, and Rev. Charles R. Strickling, D. D., of Petersburg, conducted this service. The elements of bread and wine were distributed by the following ruling elders: R. H. Gilliam, D. A. Overka, T. J. O. Magruder, Albert Holliday, F. I. Walker, E. M. Williamson, J. W. Campbell, and W. N. Brown.

The memorial service followed that of the sacrament, and memora were read of the ministers of the synod who have passed away during the past year. James Power Smith, D. D., of Richmond, presided during this service. Memora of the following ministers were read: Revs. C. V. Campbell, John C. Brown, John B. Morton, M. H. Bittinger, D. S. Sydenstricker, J. H. Smith, J. T. McBryde, G. T. Tyler, G. B. Strickling, Richard McIlwaine, John H. Moore and John E. Triplett. Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., read the memoir of Dr. Strickling.

The synod took recess at the close of this service until the afternoon. The report of the committee on the Home and School at Fredericksburg was submitted early in the afternoon session, and occupied much of the time

CHURCH OF ROME ATTACKED BY VIRGINIA SYNOD

(Continued From First Page.)

long been in the courts, will be decided this week, unless Judge West, who is hearing the cause, reserves his decision. The depositions in the cause, argued before the court all eight volumes, covering probably 2,000 pages of typewritten matter.

General News Notes.
The Rev. W. H. Meade, D. D., of Roanoke, is visiting Petersburg as the guest of Rev. F. B. Scott, D. D. W. L. Davis and Frank S. Johnson of this city, report that they are automobiling last night between Emporia and Jarratts, an attempt was made by three negroes to hold them up. A shot fired by Mr. Davis caused the negroes to scatter and disappear in the woods, and no harm resulted.

James Green, a negro, was sent on to the grand jury by the Police Justice this morning for breaking into a caboose car on the Seaboard Air Line Railway and stealing clothing and shoes.

The Retail Merchants' Association had a fine meeting last night, and many matters of interest to the association and to the trade were discussed. Contract has been awarded for a fine pipe organ to be installed in the Church of the Good Shepherd in Blandford.

Miss Peebles, of Petersburg, has accepted the position of principal of the Prince George High School, and has entered on her duties. Her assistants in the school are Mrs. J. A. Pulliam and Miss Margaret Taylor.

The concrete bridge constructed by Prince George County over the stream under the torn bridge of the Norfolk and Western Railway near this city has been completed, and is a great convenience to the traveling public.

C. E. Patillo, a farmer of Dinwiddie County, near Church Road, this week killed an eagle which measured 7 feet 10 inches from tip to tip.

Calvin Taylor, near Stratton, recently operated on at a Richmond hospital, is recuperating at Lassiter, Va., and expects to return home in a few days.

FLAGMAN KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK
Fatal Accident Caused by Spreading Rails—Rainfall Records Broken.

Wilmington, N. C., October 24.—In a train crash on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, near Wilmington, this afternoon, Flagman W. S. Cox, of this city, was killed and a negro fireman seriously injured. Due to spreading rails, five freight cars piled on top of each other and Cox was buried beneath the wreckage. Up to 9 o'clock to-night his body had not been found.

Coming as the result of quiet but effective work in the city of Wilmington, the call was issued to-day for the organization of a Housewives' League to fight the high cost of living and boycott all merchants not observing strictly sanitary methods. The enrollment is already large, but those in charge declare they will not stop short of 1,000 members.

All records of rain for the month of October in the twenty-eight years' history of the local Weather Bureau were broken by the heavy precipitation of 1.32 inches, bringing the total for the month to 9.24 inches. Lumbermen here reported the heaviest rain ever known.

Voluntarism Record.
It is expected that the chancery cause of Avery vs. Tartie, involving the control of the Harrison Street (Colored) Baptist Church, which has

Selection of Officers.
The Philanthropic Club of the Grove Avenue Baptist Church, at its meeting last night, elected the following officers: president, Miss Adelle Williams; vice-president, Miss Luby Whitby; secretary, Miss Daisy Smith; treasurer, Miss Minnie Mack; librarian, Miss Mattie Crowder.

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The water in the river has been so low for some time as to interfere with the operation of the mills dependent upon water power.

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reasons and the course of providential events. The church has no right to construct or modify a government for the State, and the State has no right to frame a creed or polity for the church. They are as planets moving in different orbits, and unless each is confined to its own track, the consequences may be as disastrous in the moral world as the collision of different spheres in the world of matter. It is true, there is a point at which their respective jurisdictions seem to meet—in the idea of duty. But even duty is viewed by each in very different lights. The church enjoins it as obedience to God, and the State enforces it as the safeguard of order. But there can be no collision unless one or the other blunders as to the things that are morally right. When the State makes wicked laws, contradicting the eternal principles of rectitude, the church is at liberty to testify against them, and humbly to petition that they may be repealed."

There was a call for the question, and the vote was taken first on the amendment offered by Dr. Fraser. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 74 to 46. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at 12 o'clock. Rev. T. E. McFadden, D. D., of Richmond, and Rev. Charles R. Strickling, D. D., of Petersburg, conducted this service. The elements of bread and wine were distributed by the following ruling elders: R. H. Gilliam, D. A. Overka, T. J. O. Magruder, Albert Holliday, F. I. Walker, E. M. Williamson, J. W. Campbell, and W. N. Brown.

The memorial service followed that of the sacrament, and memora were read of the ministers of the synod who have passed away during the past year. James Power Smith, D. D., of Richmond, presided during this service. Memora of the following ministers were read: Revs. C. V. Campbell, John C. Brown, John B. Morton, M. H. Bittinger, D. S. Sydenstricker, J. H. Smith, J. T. McBryde, G. T. Tyler, G. B. Strickling, Richard McIlwaine, John H. Moore and John E. Triplett. Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., read the memoir of Dr. Strickling.

The synod took recess at the close of